

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets. The second step is to analyze the data. The third step is to develop a plan. The fourth step is to implement the plan. The fifth step is to evaluate the results.

late annual meeting for that purpose.

It was a banquet. The Police Magistrate initiated yesterday that on Monday next the Central Police Court would open at 9 o'clock for the drunkards' cases, and all the other charges would be postponed until Tuesday.

VALUE OF SHEEP.—Mr. Hugh Vallance, junior, of Murrambsman, sold last week to Mr. Smith, of Beachworth, 22000 wethers at 13s. each. About 10000 of the wethers are fat and the skins are worth 10s. They were the property of John Hoaking.—*Yess Courier.*

premises, on Tuesday afternoon. He fell, and blood was seen to issue from his mouth. Dr. Russell pronounced the most probable cause of death to have been a rupture of blood vessels in connection with the lungs. Verdict—Natural causes. The deceased had formerly commanded the steamer Williams, which he brought out from Greenock. He was a very temperate man, and had been a Church of England schoolmaster at St. Leonards, but had left that employment in consequence of his being afflicted with a determination of blood to the brain.

asked it there "any to bring them into the sea; or is it their habit to come to their own country?" What was it that made them come to the coast? The greatest reason was the colony required, and fair trade. The Chinese were not, as it were, a nomadic people, but they were a people of the sea. Was it not an industrious and honest population? And who would deny that the Chinese would not, by their industrious habits increase the numbers of that class which was so much required. He thought that *a priori* consideration was decidedly in favour of Chinese men, and the legislature would be doing the greatest wrong to men who, as human beings, deserved no consideration - if they were taken out without taking evidence as to whether the charges brought against

...the definition of the word Chinese, as contained in this bill, they will actually have passed a law to exclude those who were as much Europeans as they were themselves—that is to say, men born of British subjects of Chinese descent. The definition of the word Chinese, as laid down by this bill, will exclude this class of people, and he, for one, would never consent to a poll tax being levied upon British subjects landing here.

required by the hon. member for Murray. The hon. member said it should be shown that there was a fourth, or any larger number, than the present population here. He thought, regarding this population as 300,000, that they had as much as 20,000 Chinese here they already had enough; and that a proportion was sufficiently large to make them think and consider whether they should allow it to increase, and if they did allow it, to impose certain restriction laws. This would enable them to provide, as was provided in the United States, for the possibility of increases arising in their public expenditure and

ject—been in favour of the total exclusion of Chinese labour, and that to opinion was admitted by every speaker that the time might come and that it probably would come, when it would be necessary to exclude the immigration of the Chinese into this colony. If this principle were admitted, he contended, the sooner it was put in force the better. If it were admitted that this element in the population of the colony was a bad one, that it might prove injurious, and that some exclusion was necessarily proper, and that such exclusion was not necessarily injurious, then he contended the sooner this element was stopped from mingling with the population of

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the policy better. He thought that it had been shown conclusively by the Attorney-General that they had a legal right to make any law they should prohibit or restrict the introduction of any class of immigration which would be injurious to the subservient of British interests in this colony. If any of the hon. members who had been pointed out by the hon. and learned Attorney-General, he thought it was the duty of the hon. member to object to it at once. He believed that the expense which England had gone to in forming these colonies, in defence of them, and in settling them, was justified, them with the institutions of civilised Government, was not intended for the benefit of the myriads of Chinese, but for the teeming multitudes of Europe. (Hear, hear.) He believed, too, that it would lead to the ruin of the colony, and that the hon. member knew at home that it was allowed that thousands of Chinese to come in and occupy the fields of industry which were open here. They would not come so well as from a population of mixed races, and the population of the colony would be ruined. In circumstances, had ever been found to be happy or prosperous. (Hear, hear.) The Attorney-General had said that this was not a tax for the purposes of revenue, and he hoped it was not, although he should like to know if not. He should like to see the hon. member who had who would not vote for exclusion on principle, had stated their readiness to alter in committee the tax from £3 to £10, which they argued would be a prohibitory tax. Now, if the hon. member would alter the tax, the Attorney-General, £3 per head was sufficient to pay for the increased police expenditure on this class of immigration, then all that was over was clear profit made to the colony out of the trade in these poor people. But he did not think that the hon. member would alter the prohibitory tax; as long as the gold fields presented their attractions here the Chinese would come. This was a question on which there could not be—ought not to be—any halting between two opinions; they must either vote to allow them to come in together or consent to have them without any tax at all. He had heard with deep regret, in commercial circles, out of doors, that it was useful to import these Chinese, that they became consumers as well as producers in the colony, and that they were useful to the colony and commerce. He had also heard that it was well the introduction of Chinese should be encouraged in order that the value of the gold-fields should be tested. He took that the true value of the gold-fields was not to be tested by leaving them open to any class of unchristianized and inferior race, to get all the gold they could from them to spend as little in the country as was possible, and then to hurry away. He believed that the true value of the gold-fields was the ability of the European population to obtain by steady and hard labour a competence which should enable them to settle down to develop the less dazzling but more natural and more permanent resources of the colony. And he believed that the hon. member who was for the North-Eastern Boroughs, that this traffic would benefit the shipowners of Britain and America, in the vessels of which nations it was carried on.

Mr. BOWKER begged to correct the hon. member. All that was said of the traffic being carried on solely by European and American vessels did not tend to limit the immigration more than if Chinese vessels were employed in it.

Mr. SMITH was glad that he misunderstood the hon. member's speech, and he was doing so, and the sentiment which that portion of his observations which he had heard seemed to convey. Would he, believed, find no recognition in that House. There was one other argument which had been put forward, and that was, that the hon. member, Mr. Robertson on the former evening. He alluded to the opinion that the admission of the Chinese here might be the means of Christianising the Chinese empire. Whether it might have that tendency or not, whatever it might be, it was not a sufficient reason for their coming. But it was a phase of the question with which this House had nothing whatever to do. Their duty was to make laws for the due protection, security, and progression of the European races, and not for the mission of the Chinese. He would therefore feel bound to oppose the second reading.

Mr. OWEN was glad to have had the opportunity of hearing the speech of the honorable member who had just sat down, as it would give him an opportunity of stating his own views on the subject more fully and understand. The honorable member was prepared to exclude the Chinese altogether. Now, he was opposed to this principle; he could see no reason why a people comprising more than one-third of the entire population of the colony should be excluded to a high degree of civilisation, a large producing country in which the arts and commerce flourished, and to obtain a free commercial intercourse with the Chinese, the fields of the empire were now directed—showing the influence of the Chinese in the colony. The Europeans were using force to obtain admission and settlement in China, why should they deny the right of the Chinese to come here. He believed that such a law would be unwise, and that it would be a blot on the history. True, the Chinese had made when events and political disturbances had led to obstruction and resistance of the free intercourse of one nation with another, that national and religious feuds had, at various times, in France, for instance, excluded the Chinese from the ports of the country, and that it was not so difficult to make it so difficult and dangerous, if not impracticable. But these were temporary feuds. Here they were dealing with one-third of the human race, and why, if to their admission and settlement would be a blot on the history here. Why should they not come? Was it because they were different in religion? None supposed that the Chinese came here to convert the European population. Was it because they were different in habits? Surely not. They came here to make a living, and to refuse him admittance because his manners and customs were different to their own. The same prejudices against races, and the habits of races, were prevalent everywhere, but were contended by all civilised nations, and it was not so difficult to make it so difficult, but without this friendly intermingling of the races, Britain would never have been the glorious country she now was. The objections to this bill seemed these, first to place restrictions on the admission of Chinese, and secondly to make them pay what was needful for their police restraint and protection. This seemed reasonable, but certainly was not prohibitory. The other objection was, that the Chinese would increase beyond a fair proportion of the European population, and that this to this latter proposition, he would state a few facts. The amount of Chinese in California was about 30,000, but they rarely ever increased. They lived very poorly, and, although they were not so numerous as the Chinese, they were not so numerous as the Chinese, they eventually returned to their own country, yet their places were supplied by fresh immigrants. He contended that if they were to vote in this bill the principle of exclusion, that the Chinese would be excluded, and in fact to a gross violation of the laws and usage of nations. This principle of exclusion had been fully discussed, but most emphatically rejected it. Under all the circumstances, he would not support the second reading of the bill, but he would not countenance any principle which went to the extent of either, in the shape of law or direct exclusion of stopping Chinese immigration altogether. If these people were to be subjected to the same treatment as the Chinese, he did not dispute—he contended that it ought to be a very moderate one, only sufficient to cover their police and other expenses.

and he would do so chiefly on the ground that their presence among the European population had a degrading and demoralising effect. (In support of this argument the gentleman quoted the fact that the solutions moved by Mr. Parkes on a former occasion. He did not regard this measure as either being intended or likely to have a prohibitory operation. On the contrary, its sole object was to raise money for the colony, and to afford a stimulus to the Chinese who benefited the Chinese as much as the colony. The necessity for providing such a fund was increasing rapidly, and he believed by the end of 1858, the number of Chinese in the colony would reach something like 30,000. As for civilising the Chinese, that was a delusion. If they were to be civilised at all, it must be done at the point of the bayonet. Mr. JENKINS quite concurred in the propriety of the measure, and he thought that the Chinese were paying the expense of their police protection. But at the same time he thought it was highly desirable that some provision should be introduced for compelling admission prior to the Chinese landing in the colony of a certificate from the Government, signed by one-fifth of the Chinese recently imported into the colony bore the traces of the small-pox. Under all the circumstances, however, he would support the second reading of the bill.

Mr. HAY said he did not know whether the hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Smith) had introduced a bill, on account of the increased calls there would be made to be vaccinated on their arrival it would become a nuisance, and limit their importation. He thought he had thought of doing so, but he was not North Riding (Mr. Flood) to the resolution of Mr. Parkes had not been borne out. The resolutions were to assert that the importation of an inferior race, it was to supply the labour market, was wrong, and he should be foremost in opposing such a measure. Such a supply: Chinamen were not brought out under such a supply, to serve in the employment of any person they came here at their own expense, and the question was whether it was either right or going to be right to adopt so novel a principle as prohibiting the importation of any country with whom they were not at war, and he was prepared to show they were not at war with these people—coming peacefully to our shores, with no other object than to earn their money, and then employing themselves in any way which, by usefulness would be beneficial to themselves. Now, he would admit that this might reasonably be done on an actual emergency; but he must say the hon. Attorney-General was wrong in saying that the Government might even as might have been expected. He (Mr. Hay) agreed with the hon. member for Murray, that in showing the fallacy of the arguments in support of the bill, he was speaking to the question of the Government; it was speaking to the question of immigration, and whether it should be interfered with or not. Although the hon. Attorney-General might have thought that the hon. member for Murray's argument was sound, he thought that the hon. member for Murray (Mr. Hay) understood him to be treating the matter upon general grounds, and he believed the arguments of the honorable member were sound. He (Mr. Hay) did not know whether the hon. member for the North Riding was prohibitory measure or not. The hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works had indignantly denied that prohibition was intended: while the hon. Attorney-General had asserted that the only principle upon which he would support the bill, was to prohibit the Chinese as an inferior race, likely to deteriorate the character of the people of the colony. Some times after the hon. Colonial Treasurer cheered the sentiment of an hon. member who said now was not the time to prohibit them, neither did the bill, as printed, tend to prohibit them; and, therefore, the speech of the hon. Attorney-General, and that of the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works, had been thrown away. The hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Smith) had been thrown away. The limitation of passages in any one ship and the imposition of a fee of 23 pence was payable on arrival. Certainly it could not be said that the Government had prohibited the Chinese in Victoria and South Australia it would prohibit that £100 would not be prohibitory, and the only means there would have been of prohibition was, by making restrictions that no ship should carry a greater number of passengers than the Government would allow. The hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Smith) was not brought in for the purpose of preventing the immigration of Chinese; and the words of the Attorney-General were thrown away in its defence upon that ground. With regard to the bill itself, there appeared to be no objection to it, and he thought that for the whole question, a diversity of opinion not confined to the difference between parties as they usually existed in the House. There certainly could not well be a greater diversity between any two members than there was in the House. He thought that the hon. member for the North Riding (Mr. Smith) and himself (Mr. Hay) were called upon to prevent the importation of the Chinese into the colony. He did not think that the Government was doing of the sort, for in so doing they would be doing irreparable injury to the colony, and its character would descend in the estimation of the civilised world. There was nothing more distinctive of English institutions than the fact that the laws were made for the benefit of the country as long as the laws were obeyed. Any attempt to interfere with that right was constantly represented by Englishmen, and in a late case it supported that had been maintained even with the prospect that it would be the case. He thought that the Government had power in the world. He thought by excluding the people they would be adopting the principle of the Chinese themselves, that principle of tyranny which had kept down three hundred and fifty millions of the world. He thought that the Government was doing of the sort, for in so doing they would be doing irreparable injury to the colony, and its character would descend in the estimation of the civilised world. There was nothing more distinctive of English institutions than the fact that the laws were made for the benefit of the country as long as the laws were obeyed. 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freely did so in the purchase of wholesome food and warm clothing, as also upon many superfluities. He was informed by persons engaged in trade in Victoria that the selling of niggardly and saving habits of the Chinese were the cause of the impoverishment of their money. And, notwithstanding what had been said by the hon. and learned Attorney-General, he was prepared to assert that on the average the Chinese had rendered themselves less obnoxious to the lowest of the country than any other class of people in it. Under these circumstances were they to interfere with a class of people such as the Chinese, distinguished for their industry and frugality, and the land, distinguished for their peaceable demeanour and their industry and sober habits? Were they, he would ask, so to override those principles which distinguished British legislation, by enacting a law to compel these people to leave the country? He would not say upon those shores? That was the question—the burden of the bill? Those who attempted to bring in the bill (hear, hear, hear), and it would require strong proof to induce the House to adopt such a course. It had not been shown that any danger, as yet arisen, nor were there any reasonable grounds advanced for supposing that danger would arise from the arrival of Chinese amongst us. In the first place, he would point out, that these people were likely to become permanent residents, and that their presence was any way injurious to the social or moral welfare of the people; it was not proved that they were otherwise than peaceable and well-behaved, and that they were not, as it was well known, and he admitted, that they were a hard-working and industrious class of emigrants, who were a great advantage to the trade of the colony, and who were likely not only to develop new fields of commerce, but also to create new and considerable quantities of gold from fields abandoned by the European digger. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances he contended that there had been nothing whatever proved against the Chinese to justify the enactment of a law imposing a prohibitory law with regard to them. He did not think that a case might not arise in the future which would induce him to consent to a prohibitory law against the importation of Chinese; but as yet no such case had arisen, and he would not support such and therefore the burden of proof lay with those who had brought forward the measure. To him, the bill appeared more a revenue than a prohibitory bill. If he were to be taken to have been framed for the purpose of paying any extra expense which the Government might be put to by the presence of Chinese, then, indeed, he might concede that support should be given to it. It certainly could not be said a prohibitory measure, and, indeed, they altered the more difficult was to increase the tax, so as to make it more difficult for the Chinese to pay the demand upon them. As it stood at present, it was not a prohibitory bill, and he would not be disposed to vote for a prohibitory bill, but he would certainly not for a revenue bill. He looked upon the measure as a most extraordinary way of raising a revenue. If the Chinese were to be taxed for the purpose of supporting a revenue, it was a preposterous expense which it could be shown were created by their presence in the country, then indeed he would be prepared most likely to vote for it. But it could not be for any such purpose, and he would not support it. He would show that the Government incurred any extra expense by the presence of these men in the country. But it was not necessary to raise any funds for such a purpose, no extra expense was incurred in maintaining peace and order in the colony, and it was not necessary to maintain a protectorate to arrange all questions dangerous to the peace, arising from any feelings of animosity between the races—if it was necessary to employ interpreters to enable the Chinese to understand what the Government wished to do, and to enable us to understand their wishes, in that case it would be only a fair principle to compel the Chinese to contribute to a fund for that purpose. He thought it was a reasonable principle to require that a sum paid for the miner's right raised for such a purpose might be a justifiable measure, indeed he thought it would be an advisable measure, as one of protection against probable evils. (Hear, hear.) If a bill had been introduced for the purpose of imposing a principle as that he would certainly be disposed to support it. The present measure he could not support, because he looked upon it as a revenue bill—a bill to impose a tax upon a particular class of individuals, who were not to be taxed in any way by the Government, and he would oppose the measure, because he conceived it opposed to the whole genius of the British legislation, and because it was a step back towards barbarism. The British principle was to follow in the steps of British civilization would not be to turn this colony into a colony of adoption of such a principle as that. The spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race in this colony would be wounded if they permitted such a principle as that proposed by the bill to be adopted. It was a principle which would be to the disadvantage of the Anglo-Saxon race, and in favour of the whole genius of the British legislation, and because it was a step back towards barbarism. 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PLEASANT, FEBRUARY 21, 1858.
 BY PROPOSING their wives, holding themselves apart from European society, and feeling in common with the people around them, it would be no more than introducing a moral snub in the midst of the social snub. (Hear, hear.) To prohibit this as much as to prohibit the sale of opium would be to do for the fourth clause, he would support it. Prohibitions enactments had been passed in the sister colony of Victoria, so that legislation of this kind was not at all new, and had been urged by some hon. member. In California the same had been done, and it was proposed to pass a prohibitory poll-tax and which would only now amounting to 10 dollars a head, was some time ago much higher. There might be some inconsistency in the course of the Government coming here, while at the same time Great Britain was doing the same, and were endeavouring to force their way into China, but then, in a young country like this, the nucleus of a great empire, it behoved them to be careful not to open a door to the influx of the ignorant among them as the Chinese were. He would, however, support the second reading of the bill, in the hope that such an amendment as he suggested might be introduced.
 Mr. DAKINSON said it was his intention to vote for the second reading of the bill, but he did not do so because it was a bill which did not to any great extent prohibit the immigration of Chinese. If he had that tendency he would certainly vote against it. During the session he had felt it his duty, when a bill had brought forward which imposed a tax upon the importation of Chinese, to speak against it; and he knew no reason since then why he should alter his opinion upon such a subject. The introduction of the Chinese would be a great benefit upon New South Wales, in the assistance they had given to the advancement of the gold-fields. There was reason advanced to induce the House to pass a prohibitory bill against Chinese. To be sure they had been called upon to do so, but the fact was, that every day of opprobrium had been cast upon them, but the records of the police courts or the superior courts show that they were more evil disposed than any other portion of the population. Nothing of the kind had occurred in the case of the Chinese, but history law they would be more deserving the name of barbarians than the Chinese themselves. Could they in fact consistently do so, while all the civilised nations in the world were calling at the gate for admittance into the densest population of the world, and yet that they could not, nor would that House sanction such an act of inconsistency. He hoped to see the introduction of Chinese here become an effective instrument in opening up the country to the commerce of Europe, and to the teaching of Christianity. The glorious results of such an opening could hardly be contemplated. He had no objection to the Chinese, and he was not voting merely for the purpose of enriching a few individuals, or for the good of any section in the community, or for the benefit of any country, but as an important means in the hand of Providence, for extending the empire of civilisation, and Christianity, not only over China and India, but over the whole of the southern hemisphere. (Hear, hear.) He would, therefore, never consent to the imposition of a prohibitory Chinese law. It was intended to devote the amount so raised for the relief of the poor, and the immigrants who might arrive here. He would be willing to consent to any tax, however, to be devoted in that way. He would like to see the gold-fields to teach them to labour and to form the form of Government, and to inform them also of that great and glorious spirit of liberty which breathe through all our constitutions, and irradiated throughout the British dominions, and that they should vote for a tax upon Chinese. As the tax proposed by the bill was not to be devoted to such a purpose he would vote against the fourth clause in committee. He had been argued by some hon. members that the Chinese did not consume any large amount of their dutiable goods. To any one who was intimate with the habits of the Chinese such arguments would have been ridiculous. He said that they had bought the goods and the will to use these articles. He knew from his own knowledge that on the gold-fields they were the best consumers. They did not consume wine and spirits, but there was hardly any other article that they did not consume. He knew that there was a great objection to this colony, forming as it did a part of the British dominions, going away with the great liberty which was characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon people, that any individual should have power to come to this colony, and to settle here, without any expense, they came here without this country being put to any expense. He did say, therefore, that it was an act of injustice to exclude them from the colony. Holding these views, he should think it his duty to vote against the second reading of the bill, and to desire to make any modifications he might deem necessary in committee.
 Mr. TAYLOR said he should vote against the second reading of this bill, because he did not think that it was a bill that was necessary for immigrants. He held that no encouragement should be given to the Chinese to come here, and as to their exclusion he should vote for it if as some hon. member said it was necessary.
 Mr. RICHARDSON said he believed this bill, if a prohibitory bill, he should oppose it; but he believed it was not. He did not think it right that the Chinese should be allowed to come here in such large numbers, because he believed it would tend to check the immigration of Christians, and to people the country with a bad deal had been said by hon. members who professed to be very liberal, that in the event of the Chinese arriving in large numbers a great deal might be done in the interior. Even if they were to attempt to Christianise the Chinese, he was afraid it would be a hopeless cause. He would not stop them altogether, and he would not stop them altogether, and he would not stop them altogether, and he would not stop them altogether. It would be quite sufficient. They were never likely to become good colonists, for no sooner had they reached a sufficient sum than they at once left the colony. He intended to support the second reading of the bill.
 Mr. DAKINSON said that he believed that he should not understand that some was made out that would require this bill at the present moment. He admitted there were an inadvisable class of colonists to have, and he thought a bill that would prohibit the Chinese from coming here should be indolent to pass the bill of that kind. This bill proposed a tax of £3 on the Chinese. This he contended would not have the effect of diminishing their number, but would rather increase it. He thought that the Chinese were here, and if at any time it could be shown that the Chinese were injurious in any shape or way to the colony, he should vote for their prohibition.
 Mr. JONES said he could not say he was satisfied with this bill, but he would not say he could not help support the second reading. He believed that the bill from its provisions seemed to be one more of regulation rather than restriction. It appeared that by this bill the Chinese immigration was to be conducted under the same regulations as the immigration of the Chinese charged on their landing. To his mind this did not meet the requirements of the case. He thought it should be more restrictive to meet the evil threatened. He was not content with the bill, but he would not vote against it from the number of Chinese introduced into the colony at the present time. He believed, up to the present time, the colony had sustained no material injury from the Chinese. The evils that might arise he thought were rather remote. He believed that he believed, if they allowed the Chinese immigration to continue unchecked, that they would pour in on such numbers as would materially affect the social and moral character of the colony.
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have the effect of restricting excessive emigration of Chinese to this country. He did not think any evils would arise from the number now in this country, nor from the small amount of immigration which he believed that he did believe that serious evils would arise, if they allowed them to come here to any extent. He believed there was sufficient evidence before the House to satisfy them, unless some check be introduced to restrict the immigration of their countrymen here in overpowering numbers. He thought the Government had not taken up the question a day too soon. They had had advice that such a measure had been made to import large numbers of them, and it was likely of large scale of this kind of emigration were allowed to go on accumulating they would scarcely have the power practically to check it. He thought it was desirable to make this great decision at once. At the same time, he was not disposed to go the extent of entirely prohibiting them, because he felt some doubt whether, as British community, they were entitled to adopt a measure so prohibitory a character. He should be satisfied with a measure that would have the effect of checking any serious evils that might arise. The measure passed in Victoria, he thought, would be sufficient to adopt to prevent any mischief arising from this kind of immigration. They found in Victoria and South Australia a population of about 100,000 persons per head was quite sufficient to prevent excessive immigration of this race; and he thought this colony would act wisely if they followed in the steps of the other colonies. If the immigrants of this kind still found overpowering numbers arriving, he should be prepared to go further. With these views he could consistently vote for the second reading of the bill.

He also stated that when the bill was in committee he had proposed to amend the clause imposed by this bill, and he must say that he was prepared to vote for a further reduction of the number of immigrants in each ship. (Hear, hear.)

A member said he should like to offer one or two observations. He had no objection to the subject which he might regard as matter opposed to anything in a practical point of view. There was no doubt that the rule laid down by the House of Commons in 1867, which prohibited the immigration of foreigners to England was a very good one but if the English found two millions of Chinese coming to their country they would, he believed, resort from that rule without hesitation. Two millions would be a proportionally enormous addition to Great Britain what the number of Chinese at present in this colony was to our population, and if they had any possibility of being increased to five times that number he would support a bill more restrictive than all on the part of the House of Commons in adopting some such measure as that which the hon. Colonial Secretary had proposed to the Assembly. (Hear, hear.)

He thought the measure was very proper one; that one hand it did not amount to prohibition, but it imposed a check; and on the other it established a principle in legislation which might be carried out to a greater extent if the exigency demanded. The hon. Member did not apply to China, and although there was a Chinese Passenger Act, he thought the provision in the proposed bill for regulating Chinese passengers ships very advisable. He thought that the imposition of £3 per head would not be too large; if the emigration of Chinese had been alluded to by the hon. member for Murumbidgee, to be committed on the Chinese, it was necessary to have an efficient police force to ensure that the Chinese did not take advantage of the law too, in great destitution, and he looked upon that as they created an extra charge upon our charitable institutions. But beside, he would like to know upon what principle of right any people in any part of the world, who had a better rate of wages than we had, should come here and pick up our gold? It was difficult so, surely we had a right to impose some extra charge upon them beyond that demanded of our own subjects. The hon. gentleman, in conclusion expressed his intention to support the bill.

The question was then put, and the second reading agreed on the following division from 23 to 11.

AYES, 23.
Mr. G. S. Moore
Martin
R. Campbell
C. J. F. Fisher
Richardson
Jones
Deane
Murray
W. H. Smith
Weekes
J. Campbell
Number 100
Piddington
Boswell
Flood
Eaton
Thomson
Johnson
Egan
Marks
Gibbs
Parker
Tellers.

NOES, 11.
A. J. Macleay
G. C. Mackenzie
Forster
McCallum
Smith
Williamson
Lalor
Lee
Macdonald
Tooth
Hay

The House then went into committee on the bill.

Mr. COWPER said he wished to propose several amendments to the Bill. In the fourth section, with the proposed amendments, would read as follows: "And the word 'Chinese' shall mean any native of China, of its dependencies, or of any islands or dependencies thereof, not born of British parents, or of any person born of Chinese parents, but shall not apply to any of the crew of such ship."

Mr. WILLIAMSON thought the clause, as it would stand, thus amended, might operate unjustly in reference to the rights of the Chinese, who were not less than 20,000 British subjects in Hongkong.

A discussion of considerable length took place in reference to the rights of subjects of the Crown of England born in conquered or ceded colonies.

It was contended that a distinction between natural born subjects, who had all the rights of natural born subjects, and those who had not—including among the latter the inhabitants of conquered or ceded colonies, where they contended (and treaty existed) the Sovereign held the power of imposing laws, and when pleased,—the conquered being at the mercy of the conqueror.

Mr. FAUCETT objected to the section, because it would not impose any tax on the natives and natives. He contended that the rights of British subjects were inherent in children born in an English territory—rights which they could neither be deprived of nor deprive themselves of, and that the ordinary rights of British subjects were granted to British subjects, whether their territory was conquered or ceded, or otherwise.

Mr. FORSTER would oppose the clause, because it would not impose any tax on the natives and natives. He contended that the rights of British subjects were inherent in children born in an English territory—rights which they could neither be deprived of nor deprive themselves of, and that the ordinary rights of British subjects were granted to British subjects, whether their territory was conquered or ceded, or otherwise.

Mr. PARKES wished to explain that he consented to the second reading of the bill for the purpose of making it as much as possible a prohibitory measure, as it passed through committee.

After some further discussion, the words "founder of the first clause, and the words 'not born of British parents,' proposed by Mr. COWPER to be inserted, which amendment was carried on a division of 16 to 13. The clause was then adopted, and the bill was ordered to be printed.

Clause 2, requiring the Master of every ship to deliver to the officer of Customs a list of Chinese immigrants, was passed, and the penalty in it fixed at £200.

Clause 3, prescribing the number of Chinese immigrants which each ship shall be permitted to carry, was passed after making the proportion one Chinese immigrant to ten tons. This proposition was carried on a division of 17 to 10.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 ss. schooner, 120 tons, Captain Lahn, from
 instant. Passenger—2 in the steerage.
 brig, 216 tons, Captain Kruger, from Lonsame-
 ne, 10 days. Passengers—Mrs. Russell and two
 sons, Mrs. Loring.
 sloop, 100 tons, Captain Mould, from Melbourne
 (N.). Captain and child, Mr. and Mrs.
 Mould, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and
 Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Chalmers, Cecilia agent.
 schooner, 100 tons, Captain Clarke, from Mel-
 bourne, 10 days. Passengers—Mrs. and
 Miss Phillips, Thomas Skinner, A. and T.
 W. and J. W. Morgan, Thos. M. and
 J. W. Morgan, Thos. M. and J. W. Morgan.
 ss. schooner, 85 tons, Captain Urquhart, from
 instant. Passenger—Mrs. Urquhart. E. M.

DEPARTURES.
Chief, for Melbourne.
h (s.), for Wide Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.
ine, for Melbourne; Dominion, for Guam;
ea Islands; Rawn, for Melbourne; Prairie,
a Newcastle; Royal Saxon, for Calcutta;
is.

CLEARANCES.
s. ship, 436 tons, Captain Detring, for Batavia,
Mrs. and Miss Tosen, Mr. Allen.
saxon. barque, 510 tons, Captain Jackson, for
Mrs. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Brook, Mrs. Jackson,
m Spiers.
s. (s.), Captain Knight, for Wide Bay. Pas-
ton, and 9 in the steege.

COASTERS INWARDS.

Venus, Yarrow, and Australia, from New-
Zealand; Elizabeth, and Echo, from the Hawke-
sells maize, 1000 dozen oranges, 10 dozen
eggs, 4 coops fowls, 6 hides; Uncle Tom,
r, with 15,000 feet timber, 5000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.
s, Venus, Alexander and John, Ariel, and Per-
sant; Numba, for Wollongong; Traveller, Jo-
anne Somerville, for Richmond River.

IMPORTS.
 se, from London: 2 cases, 6 trunks boots and
 cases, J. Mayr; 2 cases pills, J. Row; 1 case
 Wilkinson, Brothers; 1 case, Martyn and
 sgs, R. Dickson; 100 cases wine, 200 Arkine
 trants, 20 bales bags, 112 packages boots and
 ry, and Co.; 2 cases, Flavell, Brothers; 50
 moulds, 170 arm moulds, 9 forge backs, F.
 cases, J. Birrell; 1 case, W. Read; 13 pack-

and Co.; 100 cases, Ross and Son; 2 cases
onith; 1 case, Rev. J. Egglestone; 3 cases,
3 barrels cement, W. W. Bunkland
and Co.; 100 hogheads ale, W. Long; 31 pack
regiment; 1 case, Krehner and Co.; 12 pack
and Co.; 1 case, T. Deacon; 35 kegs nails
ss, L. Hardern; 3 cases, Donaldson, Graham
ss, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 71 packages
boxes candles, S. Alexander and Co.; 1 case
candles, H. Nouffard; 4 cases, G. Whitfield
100 drums oil, Robinson and Whitting; 25 case

and Co.; 50 pockets hops, Macnamara, Son
J. T. Walker; 4 cases, J. Josephson;
35 crates, 6 hogheads 1 case, J. Isaacs;
774 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 1 case
and Co.; 2 cases, G. Ellis; 1 case, Joy and Co.
Israel; 42 packages, A. Hawley; 30 bales, W.
C. Corthorn; 69 packages, Ray, Glazier, and
hogheads brandy; Griffiths, Fanning, and
Powne and Co. 4 cases, Scales, Brothers; 56
casks, 22 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and

Al. E. C. Weekes; 34 packages, Dawson and
Kings, Dickson and Co.; 74 packages, C.
49 cases, Prince, Bray, and Co.; 33 packages,
30 packages, M. Moss; 5 cases, 50 tons pig
and Co.; 1 case, Union Bank; 11 cases, E.
Hills, T. S. Mort and Co.; 1 case, H. Wood-
side, 20 cases candles, 129 cases, Order.
from Launceston: 264 bales hay, 170 bags
and Co.; 93 bales hay, Order.
from Launceston: 3107 bushels wheat, 1009

EXPORTS.
Laxton, for Calcutta : 80 horses, 12 cases cigars
et. 52 hogshheads rum, R. Towns and Co. ;
and Black.

SHIPS' MAIL.
The General Post Office as follows :—
by the Hercules, this day, at noon, if not under

By the Sarah, this day, at 6 p.m.
 MURKIBULA.—By the Illawarra (s.), this day.
 —By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 6 p.m.
 MAURITIUS.—By the Castro, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.
 By the Royal Saxon, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.
 ROBERT TOWN.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Monday, at 6 p.m.

Entered outwards : May 20. Pilot, schooner Jamieson, for Port Fairy ; Yarrow, brig, 22 tons, for Melbourne ; Donald, for Adelaide ; Sarah, brig, 121 tons, for Auckland.

May (s.) left Melbourne Wharf at 1 p.m. on 21st, and arrived off the Company's Wharf here on 22nd. Passed two large barques standing to the south, Philip Heads, and a deep-laden barque entering the port, and passed the Gertrude, brig, 100 miles N.E. of Melbourne.

The City of Sydney has made an excellent proposal. The commander continues to maintain his character as a strong S.W. wind prevailed from the S.W. Captain Moodle succeeded in placidly leading the vessel on board the European.

Vessels connected with the colony were sold at public auction on March 1.—Alice, schooner, \$550 dollars; Fetterick, schooner, \$60 dollars; Terry, barque, 14,800 dollars.

From Moreton Bay, brings up 84 casks tallow, oil, etc.

Ketch Lydia will be sold by public auction on March 1.

12.—The trade of this comparatively new port is in extent and importance. This week it has for the first time by a vessel of considerable size, in the Victoria Packet, which has just arrived from the owner of Bellambi Harbour and Mines, and which has been engaged in the coal trade between that port and Melbourne. The Victoria Packet came in on Sunday, and has laid at the moorings in the harbour with

security, and is now loading, at a short distance, with coal to be taken to Adelaide; she will carry one or two with nearly 300 tons of coal. On Tuesday the Dog came in from Sydney; she is to be loaded. On Sunday the Nightingale also came in from Sydney. On Wednesday, the Tiger left for Sydney with 100 tons of coal. The Nightingale was hauled alongside on Friday, and, in six hours, 50 tons of coals were loaded. —*Illawarra Mercury*.

NEWCASTLE.
DEPARTURES.
sloop, barque, Reid, for Melbourne, with 400 tons
sloop, schooner, Ross, for Melbourne, with 16
schooner, Hurley, for Melbourne, with 160 tons
schooner, Sheppard, for Melbourne, with 200

MELBOURNE.
ARRIVALS.
Harriet Hope, from Newcastle; Lucy, from
wan, and Suffolk, from London; Leopold, from

from London; Acadia, and Zuleika, from
an, R. M. S., from Sydney; Martha, from
Sydney (s.), from Sydney.
from Glasgow; Maori, from New Zealand; Te
d States; Moira, from Liverpool.
DEPARTURES.
for Liverpool.
Prescott, Triumph, Friends, Mary Ann
Jane, for Newcastle; European, R. M. S.

CLEARED OUT.
 an, R. M. steamship, 1477 tons, W. Parfitt,
 for Suez; Messrs. J. W. Littlewood and
 alexandria; Messrs. Richard Barnes and Henry
 Miles; Mr. and Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. and
 Mrs. Kirk, Messrs. Robertson, Barker, R.
 Walker, Sharman, E. W. Jeffries, George
 J. Peterson. For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs.
 servant, Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, Mrs.
 A. A. Wiseman, Dr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr.

and Messrs. G. Pilley, Satterthwaite, R. Bowdson, J. A. Brown, Benson, M. Furnell, Charles M'Errol, A. Lewers, M. Ogilby, M. Wallace.

EXPORTS.

Gold, for Suva: 25 packages containing 33,106
and 7 boxes containing 13,371 sovereigns.

GEELONG.

ARRIVAL.
from Sydney; Margaret, from Newcastle.

LAUNGESTON.
DEPARTURE.
Dean, for Moreton Bay.

AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP

pendent, writing from King George's Sound, ultimately, conveys to us the following information: arrived here last evening, about eight o'clock of five and a-half days. We came at an knots an hour. I think there is every prospect of a good and speedy voyage. This is a most agreeable news. I am glad that we are to get away to-day at noon.

address to the Captain of the Candia was pronounced by the Australian passengers detained at town of the Simla :

On board the Candia, off Galle, 19th April, 1958.

Passengers by the Candia are desirous, before expressing their sincere thanks for the company have received from you since they came on board.

Meeting the proposal of Captain Cooper, that, by your ship, after the accident to the Simla,

kindness and attention to all of us during the past year, and are duly appreciated by us. We have been very much pleased with the arrangements which were promptly made for the large addition to your regular passenger service, interfering with the comfort of the passengers at the same time to ask you to convey to the passengers our thanks, for the manner in which they have been treated.

With you, we would assure you of our hearty wishes for your future success and happiness, and beg to

43 Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed by all the passengers.)
Esq., commander steamship Candia.

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violation of all, and attended by only one witness, the accident already referred to, was the cause of the death of John Brown, was seriously injured, his horse having struck him in the fall.

Whilst giving full credit to the stewards, and other officials, for the correct manner in which the business, through, was conducted, we must not omit to mention the award of praise so justly due to Mr. T. H. Woodcock, for the spirit displayed by him in bringing his splendid stud from New Zealand, the presence of that gentleman's horses having materially contributed to swell the success of the Spring Meet of the Liverpool Turf Club.

THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
 Sir,—Seeing by an article in your paper that taming horses in a few minutes is considered a new discovery, I beg to inform you that "Church, the Whisperer," has been performing the same feats some fourteen years in this city, in presence of a great number of gentlemen. A description of his extraordinary powers can be found in "Baker's Heads of the People," published in Sydney about that time.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOS. ARMISTEAD, Veterinary Surgeon.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTS.
 Thursday Evening.

The deputation appointed at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday had an interview with the Collector of Customs, and were desirous to understand by that gentleman what he would cheerfully comply with their request, and in order the several returns (viz. of Stocks and Bonds) to be periodically furnished, and if possible, to be published in the *Government Gazette*.

The cargo of Eastern produce, ex Chance, from Singapore, was sold this day, Thursday, on Moore's Wharf, by Mr. J. G. Cohen. The attendance of buyers was good, and the biddings spirited. The following prices :—Siam sugar, \$34 15s. to \$40 per ton; Cochon China sugars, \$31 to \$36 per ton; Java sugar, \$32 per ton; dates, 3d. per pound; rice, 17s. to 19s. per bag; rum, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 8d. per gallon.

By the City of Sydney we are in receipt of Melbourne papers to 18th inst.

The *Argus* of Monday reports :—
 The total quantity of gold brought down by export this week has been 46,147 ozs. This is 1885 ozs. below the average of the same quarter for the past year, and 4212 ozs. above the average of the same quarter for the present year. It is below the corresponding quarterly record of 1857 by 8611 ozs.

The Bill of Lading for the week ended the 8th inst. gives the following returns for the Port of Melbourne:—The amount to the cleared value of £722,997, and the exports to £264,347. Among the latter were the following articles of colonial produce :—Black sugar, 13 tons 7 lb.; flour, 28 casks; 14 tons; wool, 31,469 lbs.

In the local stock and share market sales of Hobson's Bay Railway shares were effected to-day at 75d. and Melbourne Gas and Coke Company shares at 40s. selling well. Colonial Insurance shares have been sold at 52 1/2 s. 6d. and recent local sales have testified to the high value of the same for purposes of investment. For commercial purposes there has been no greater demand, which has been responded to more easily. The banks charge, for bills under £500 d. 1/2 per cent. for 90 days, 1/2 per cent. for 120 days, 3/4 per cent. for 150 days, 1/2 per cent. for 180 days, 1/2 per cent. for 210 days, 1/2 per cent. for 240 days, 1/2 per cent. for 270 days, 1/2 per cent. for 300 days, 1/2 per cent. for 330 days, 1/2 per cent. for 360 days, 1/2 per cent. for 390 days, 1/2 per cent. for 420 days, 1/2 per cent. for 450 days, 1/2 per cent. for 480 days, 1/2 per cent. for 510 days, 1/2 per cent. for 540 days, 1/2 per cent. for 570 days, 1/2 per cent. for 600 days, 1/2 per cent. for 630 days, 1/2 per cent. for 660 days, 1/2 per cent. for 690 days, 1/2 per cent. for 720 days, 1/2 per cent. for 750 days, 1/2 per cent. for 780 days, 1/2 per cent. for 810 days, 1/2 per cent. for 840 days, 1/2 per cent. for 870 days, 1/2 per cent. for 900 days, 1/2 per cent. for 930 days, 1/2 per cent. for 960 days, 1/2 per cent. for 990 days, 1/2 per cent. for 1020 days, 1/2 per cent. for 1050 days, 1/2 per cent. for 1080 days, 1/2 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2130 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2160 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2190 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2220 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2250 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2280 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2310 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2340 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2370 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2400 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2430 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2460 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2490 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2520 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2550 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2580 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2610 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2640 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2670 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2700 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2730 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2760 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2790 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2820 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2850 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2880 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2910 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2940 days, 1/2 per cent. for 2970 days, 1/2 per cent. for 3000 days, 1/2 per cent. for 3030 days, 1/2 per cent. for 3060 days, 1/2 per cent. for 3090 days, 1/2 per cent. for 3120 days, 1/2 per cent. for 3150 days, 1/2 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4200 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4230 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4260 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4290 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4320 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4350 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4380 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4410 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4440 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4470 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4500 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4530 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4560 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4590 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4620 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4650 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4680 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4710 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4740 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4770 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4800 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4830 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4860 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4890 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4920 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4950 days, 1/2 per cent. for 4980 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5010 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5040 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5070 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5100 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5130 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5160 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5190 days, 1/2 per cent. for 5220 days, 1/2 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6270 days, 1/2 per cent. for 6300 days, 1/2 per cent. for 6330 days, 1/2 per cent. for 6360 days, 1/2 per cent. for 6390 days, 1/2 per cent

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at three p.m.'s night at 1 per cent.

ST. PHILIP'S SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS.—The examination of the Sunday school children was held on Wednesday, 19th instant, at the school, 10, Harrington-street, present the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, D.D., Rev. G. W. Richardson, Dr. Outburt (inspector of Denominational Schools), Mr. John A. Mathews—members of the local Board; Mr. Sedgwick Cowper, and Mr. Barsley, schoolmaster. Amongst the scholars present the ladies present were Mrs. H. J. Myrland, Mrs. Bray, Mrs. Hilly, Mrs. Day, and many other ladies; teachers and parents and the children, 186 children were present for examination, 264 attended as the whole. The examination was chiefly confined to their knowledge of Scripture, and the children acquitted themselves as well as could be expected for their ages. The examination concluded at one o'clock, after which the children were regaled with refreshments. It was intended to amuse the children in the evening with exhibition of a very large magic lantern, the property of Mr. E. T. Blackett, architect, who had kindly attended, and had at the room fitted up for the occasion, but owing to the large number that attended, the room was overcrowded, and it was found advisable to postpone the exhibition until another evening.

able place could be provided for the purpose.—
Communicated.

